

## JAY GOULD.

### Telling the Story of His Life to a Senate Committee.

How He Made His First Dollar and How He Became a Millionaire.

Jay Gould's account of his life has been given by him to the United States Senate sub-committee on education and labor, sitting in New York. Mr. Gould was summoned to give his testimony on the subject of the relations of capital and labor. Senator Blair, of the committee, said to him:

"Mr. Gould, will you tell the committee something of your earlier life?"

"Yes, if you wish," said the witness. "It's rather silly to talk over such small matters. I don't like to parade myself before the public. But I'll jump in and do the best I can. I was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, May 27, 1836. My father was a small farmer, who had a dairy of twenty cows. As a boy, it was my duty to drive these cows and assist my sisters in milking them. I went about barefooted, and often got thistles in my feet. I didn't like that kind of farming, and so one day I said to my father that I'd like to go to school. He said I was too young. I said if he'd give me my time I'd try my fortune. 'All right,' he said, 'and the next day I started out. I found a blacksmith who, as I wrote a good hand, would board me if I wrote up his books at night. In that way I worked my way through a small school. I was fourteen years old when I started out, and at fifteen I got a clerkship in a country store. I made myself generally useful sweeping it out and looking after business, working from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night."

"I had a taste for mathematics, and got up at 3 o'clock in the morning and studied until 6 o'clock. I soon had a pretty good idea of engineering and started out as a surveyor. I heard of a man in Ulster county who was looking for an assistant, and I got an engagement from him at twenty dollars a month and found. After some debate I concluded it best to take only enough money with me to pay my fare. When my employer sent me out to make surveys for a map of Ulster county he gave me a little pass-book, and said: 'As you go along you get trusted for what you eat and your lodgings and I'll follow you afterward and pay the bills.' On the third day I attempted to get trust for two and sixpence, which was the usual charge for board and lodging in those days. 'No,' cried the farmer, 'you've got money and you must pay. Don't you know that the man you're working for has failed three times and owes everybody in the country?' I turned my pockets inside out and said: 'There, I've got nothing. You can see that I've told you the truth.' From that little incident it seemed to me then that the world had about come to an end. I hadn't the heart to ask any one for a dinner. The rebuff had such a great effect on me that, after debating whether I should go ahead or give up, I sat down in the woods where nobody could see, and had a good cry."

"Mr. Gould sank his voice to a whisper at this point, and in a hesitating and trembling tone continued: 'I thought of another remedy, and knelt down then and there and prayed a little. When I got up I felt better and made up my mind to go right ahead. I went into the nearest farmhouse, and the woman who met me gave me some bread and milk and treated me kindly. When I said I would pay for it another time she said it was all right, and I started off. I had got about forty rods when I heard her husband hallooing after me. After my previous experience I thought that he would about finish me. But he simply said: 'I want you to take your compass and make me a noon mark to tell time by.' I went back and made it. 'How much is that?' he asked. 'Oh, that's all right,' I replied. 'No, it ain't,' he said, 'the regular surveyor charges a dollar for such work. Well, then, that's the price,' I responded. He took out a shilling for what I had eaten and gave me seven shillings."

"That," exclaimed Mr. Gould, leaning back in his chair, "is the first money I ever earned. I went on that way and paid my expenses throughout the summer by making noon marks. At the end of the summer my employer had failed and couldn't pay me. Two other surveys were made, and I was the sons of such men, and I adopted my proposition to go on myself and finish my surveying and get out the maps. They wanted to put their names to the maps when they were done, and I sold out my interest to them for \$500. They represented my earnings for the summer. Afterward I made similar surveys and maps of Albany and Delaware counties. They sold well, and I got \$5,000 out of their sale. Later on I met Zedekiah Pratt, of Prattsburg, who was one of the largest tanners in the country. He knew all my history and took a fancy to me. He proposed to me to go into the tanning business with him and I did so. He bought up a large tract of hemlock land in Pennsylvania, and with fifty or sixty men began to build a tanning mill. We built the blacksmith shop first, and I slept in it on a bed of hemlock bark and straw. The day it was finished, I bought a pair of trousers and subsequently sold the business to Leupp, a New York leather merchant. Just about this time the panic of 1857 occurred, and Leupp committed suicide."

"I still had not great love for engineering," continued the witness, "and I had been watching the railroads. The Rutland and Washington road to Troy was offering its first mortgage bonds at ten cents on the dollar. I bought them all on credit at that figure, and then became the president, treasurer, general superintendent and owner of a road about sixty miles long. I set out to learn the railroad business. I gradually developed the road, and when it became part of the Rutland and Saratoga, I sold out my stock at 120 and went West. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road was in a poor condition, and a friend who had stock in it came to me one night and said he would have to fail next day if he didn't get rid of it. I bought this friend's interest. The stock was then at 65. I gradually developed the road and its business, and it paid dividends at once. The stock was up to 120 when I sold out. I went after that to Union Pacific, and bought a lot of its stock, when the sudden and fatal sickness of Mr. Clark threw his share unexpectedly upon the market. The stock went up to 135. But I continued to buy it up as fast as it was sold. To the surprise of everybody the road soon began to pay dividends after I got the iron mines developed. When its financial success began a great clamor and outcry was raised that this was 'Jay Gould's road,' as though that was a dangerous thing. I thought it better to bow to public opinion, and gradually placed my stock in investors' hands, and soon I was entirely out of the road, and there were 6,000 stockholders, many of them ladies. The money invested represented the savings of widows and orphans."

"The next great enterprise I was interested in was the Missouri Pacific. I bought its control of Commerce and Industry one day. It was 287 miles long. I gave a check for that price that day, and took the road rather as a plaything, to see what I could do, than to make money. I had got past that. I began to develop it by extending branches to different points, until now the system thus begun controls 10,000 miles of railroad lines. Some of their branches extend from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo. Others extend through to Mexico. They concentrate at St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and Toledo. When I first took hold of the property it earned \$70,000 a week. For the last month just passed the system developed from the canal route earned \$3,100,000. We attained this result by developing the cattle, cotton and mines on the property. I am now a director in many concerns, but I don't scatter my energy too much. I concentrate it in one spot, and devote my attention to developing that interest. I am interested in telegraphs besides railroads. The two systems go hand in hand. I have kept increasing my interest in telegraphing. I undertook to make the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company an asset by building it up as a rival to Western Union, but I found that interest lay more with Western Union, and out of this fact grew the sale of the latter to Western Union. I supposed a dear friend of mine would be made a manager in the consolidation that followed. He was not. Then I resolved that he should be bought and arrested a company as I had taken him from, and, therefore, I started the American Union, with General Eckert as general manager. After a time it was united with Western Union, and General Eckert became managing director of the consolidation. To show my faith in telegraphing, I have never sold my interest, but have devoted my income to increasing its value."

## FOREST FIRES.

Thousands of Acres Burned Over in New England—Loss More Than \$1,250,000.

A Boston dispatch says: This city is surrounded by a cordon of flames. From the south shore, stretching around to the west and reaching eastward until met by Massachusetts bay, there is not a town within fifty miles of Boston that has not one or more fires. Further away, among the pine trees of Maine, the granite hills of New Hampshire, the green mountains of Vermont, and the nutmeg groves of Connecticut, the trees, shrubbery, meadows and peat bogs are, many of them, in flames. These fires are, most of them, the result of carelessness. The locomotive and the small boy are the most active agents, and careless smokers and hunters second them. In Massachusetts 5,000 acres of meadow in Andover and Newbury have been burned over, with a loss of \$100,000. A fire started two weeks ago in the woods near West Roxbury, has been only partially checked, and the burnt district covers 4,000 acres. The fire burned most fiercely on the brush-covered ledges of the Blue Hills. The whole territory for several miles presents a blackened, desolate appearance, and Pankapog woods in Milton, and Moosehead woods in Sharon, Mansfield and Foxboro have all severely suffered. The Foxboro firemen worked over thirty hours, and in Walpole the mills closed and all of the male help fought fire.

The Malden fire department has been called out nearly every day for a week to subside the great fires in the marshes at Edgewater and Oak Grove. The brush and grass fires called out the firemen of Saugus and Wakefield three times in one day. Many instances of narrow escapes are cited. In Maine there are large forest fires in the northern woods, and in the woods near Bangor. In New Hampshire the White Mountains are suffering from fires. The woods bordering Lake Umbagog in New Hampshire, and the hills in the vicinity of Keene are with flames. In Connecticut the forests along the banks of the Thames and the Connecticut rivers and in the western hills are covered with blackened patches; every mile the flames and smoke shoot up to great height. The total loss is estimated at something over \$1,250,000.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BEECHER.—Henry Ward Beecher has been lecturing in California.

JARVIS.—Governor Jarvis and wife, of North Carolina, have been visiting in Boston, the guests of Governor Butler.

BARNES.—Mr. Barnes, the "Mountain Evangelist," of Kentucky, now in London, is circulating a new notion, to wit, that the English-speaking people are descended from the lost tribes of Israel.

CAMERON.—United States Senator J. D. Cameron is in Scotland, under the medical care of Sir Henry Thompson. His health is slightly improved, and, if it continues to do so, he will remain in Europe until a complete restoration is effected.

MAXEY.—United States Senator Maxey, of Texas, carries in his travels through the North a gold-headed cane of b. is d'arc wood. It has a reddish-brown tinge, and according to Mr. Maxey is the most valuable wood found in Texas. He thinks that there is nothing to surpass it in durability in the country.

COLLYER.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York, is one of the American preachers who have occupied London pulpits the past summer. Mr. Collyer, who is an American by adoption and was a blacksmith in his native land, preached also in Italy last year. This summer, in a church the gates of which are proudly pointed out as the work of his own hands when he was employed in the forge.

CZAR ALEXANDER.—Alexander III. is the despair of opera managers in St. Petersburg. Once the czar was a boon to them, for the announcement that he would "honor the performance" was sure to crowd the house. But now the mere suspicion that he may attend scares the public away, for they see visions of bombs, dynamite and sudden death. Yet the emperor cannot be asked to stay away.

NUTT.—James Nutt, who shot Duke, the slayer of his father, at Uniontown, Pa., is rather gloomy over the delay in his trial. The jail where he is confined is a miserable old concern, and he is obliged to mingle with the dozen other prisoners confined there. The prior of prison life is, however, rather good, so that he gets fair treatment and good food. His mother and sister visit him every day, and he is as comfortable as his surroundings will admit.

## FRANK JAMES ACQUITTED.

The Noted Bandit Again a Free Man—Greeted with Cheers.

A Gallatin (Mo.) dispatch says: The case of Frank James, on trial at this place for killing Frank McMillan and participating in the Winston train robbery, ended to-day in a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Wallace, for the prosecution, closed a four-hours' speech at 12:20, and the case was given to the jury. At 4 o'clock the jury came into court with a verdict of not guilty. At the announcement of the verdict there was a momentary silence, as if the vast throng had been struck dumb with surprise, for those who expected such a verdict were very few, the most that was hoped for by the defense being a hung jury. The silence was only for a moment. Then the air was rent with shouts and cheers that threatened to lift the roof off the opera-house, in which the court was held. The prisoner himself seemed the least affected, receiving the announcement coolly and almost indifferently. In a moment his counsel grasped him by the hand, and his friends began to gather about him. Soon the crowd separated and fell back to allow the prisoner's wife and a boy an opportunity to greet him. The mercenary-tempered crowd, a majority of whom probably thought in their hearts that the man was guilty and expected to see him punished, took up the shout on the street, and it seemed as if after the adjournment that everybody in Gallatin was yelling. James asserted in conversation after the verdict had been rendered that he desired hereafter to lead an honest life. He refused to make any statement against him for murder and robbery, but he will probably never be convicted on any of them.

SEVEN hundred supernumeraries will take part in Jules Verne's grand spectacular piece, "Kerubim is Tetsu," at the Gaithe, Paris.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Eastern and Middle States.

Boston's great exhibition of arts, products and manufactures, represented by all the great nations, was opened with appropriate ceremonies in presence of 30,000 people.

Heavy frosts that have caused serious damage to crops have occurred in Northern New York and portions of the Eastern States. Three young ladies, aged each about seventeen years, while rowing on the Genesee river, near Rochester, N. Y., were thrown into the water by their boat capsizing and drowned.

A SHAM battle between New Jersey soldiers, representing Union and Confederate troops, was fought the other day at Princeton Junction, and resulted disastrously to a number of the men engaged. About twelve men were struck and knocked down by wads, and several were quite severely injured.

JAY GOULD appeared before the United States Senate sub-committee in New York and testified concerning the relations of labor and capital. At the request of the committee, which has been in session ever since the telegraphers' late strike, and has examined many witnesses on the subject of the relations of labor and capital, Mr. Gould gave quite a lengthy account of his career, from his early struggles as a herder of cows on his father's farm in Delaware county, N. Y., down to the present day.

TEN thousand workmen, representing many societies and trades, took part in the annual labor parade in New York.

The New York Greenback-Labor party assembled in State convention at Rochester and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of state, Thomas K. Beecher; controller, G. L. Halsey; attorney-general, Louis F. Post; state treasurer, Julian W. W. state engineer, Edwin A. Stillman. The platform adopted reaffirms the declarations set forth in the party's State platform the past three years. A State committee for the ensuing year was also appointed.

ABOUT 50,000 persons witnessed a boat, built expressly for the purpose, go through the rapids at Niagara Falls. The boat was fifty-nine feet long and built in imitation of the Maid of the Mist, the steamer which passed safely through the seething whirlpool and rapids many years ago. This craft also made the passage safely, and at the end of her novel trip was found to be uninjured.

The American Science association has been in session at Saratoga, N. Y. Interesting papers on various topics were read and discussed by prominent scientists.

The executive committee of the joint congressional committee on the Newburg centennial held meetings at Newburg, N. Y., for the purpose of deciding upon a design for the centennial monument to be erected at Washington's Newburg headquarters. Those present were Senators Bayard, Hawley and Warner Miller, and Representatives Townsend, of Ohio, and Keitcham and Beach, of New York. The committee passed a resolution in favor of a granite obelisk, the largest that they can get for the money at their disposal, \$34,500. They desire that it shall be 100 feet high. It is intended to have the corner-stone of the base laid at the coming centennial ceremonies.

Mrs. JULIA P. SMITH, the novelist, was killed near her summer residence at New Hartford, Conn., a few days ago. She was driving with her husband, when the horse took fright and ran away.

FOREST fires in various parts of New England have caused damages estimated at \$1,250,000. Nearly every town within fifty miles of Boston has suffered.

### South and West.

A MAN boarded a train at Ogden, Utah, and, covering eight passengers and two train men with his revolver, robbed them of their watches and money and then made his escape.

JUDGE HOADLY, the Democratic candidate for governor in Ohio, went to Philadelphia to place himself under the treatment of Dr. Bartholow, formerly his family physician. He is laboring not only under malaria, but also with a severe case of nervous prostration, growing out of his labors in the campaign and the anxieties incident to it.

FIVE working women were killed and three persons injured at a fire in Cincinnati. The flames started in a rag warehouse, where the deceased were employed, and communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by the Times-Star newspaper. The pecuniary loss is about \$100,000.

A GREAT procession took place at Minneapolis, Minn., in honor of the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. President Arthur, General Grant and Sheridan, and Secretary Lincoln were present. All the prominent houses were gayly decorated, and 40,000 visitors were in the streets. It required nearly four hours for the procession to pass a given point. In the line were fifteen bands, fifteen military companies, 134 men on horseback, 829 wagons, 2,213 horses and thousands of men engaged in the various flour and lumber mills of the city.

RIOT, drought and other causes have greatly damaged the cotton crop in parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee.

TWO negroes were arrested at Edwards, Miss., for robbing a grave of a woman's corpse. They confessed their guilt, informing the officer that they stole the body for the purpose of securing the bones of one arm, which they used in carrying on their profession as conjurers. A crowd of men shot one of the prisoners to death and hanged the other.

SAMUEL BULGER (colored) was hanged in the Mayville (Ky.) jail yard for committing an assault on a young girl two months ago. J. PROCTOR KROTT was inaugurated governor of Kentucky at Frankfort in presence of 10,000 persons.

NINE persons—one man and eight women—lost their lives at the burning of a rag warehouse in Cincinnati. First reports put the number of deaths at five.

The Kansas wheat crop this year is larger than was expected, amounting to 35,000,000 bushels.

TWO white convicts were instantly killed and two negro convicts badly injured by a powder explosion in a coal mine in Jefferson county, Ala.

SHARP earthquake shocks have been felt within the past few days in Southern California.

The wife and young daughter of John Opela, a farmer near Alton, Ill., were missed, and after considerable search their bodies were found in a small shed a few rods from the house, firmly tied together by the necks with a rope.

BISMARCK, Dakota, has been in a "blaze of glory" consequent upon the laying of the capitol there. Speeches were made by General Grant, Governor Ordway, of

Dakota, Mr. Villard, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, Baron Von Einsiedler, the German minister to this country, the Hon. Carl Schurz and Indian Chief Sitting Bull.

Mrs. SPERWELL, living near Daraville, Ga., was grossly insulted by a colored man, who had entered her house and with pistol drawn demanded food and money, which were given him. The lady screamed for assistance, and the ruffian fled. Three farm hands, one of them Mrs. Sperwell's son, pursued the fellow, and in a few minutes brought him to bay, with his back against a rock. As young Sperwell advanced to make him a prisoner the black suddenly whipped out his knife and stabbed Spewell to the heart, killing him instantly. Spewell's enraged companions thereupon drew their revolvers and fired simultaneously, dropping the negro dead over his victim's body with two bullets in his brain.

Mrs. PHOEBE HAYLAND, sixty-eight years old, and her two grandsons, aged respectively four years and nine months, were burned to death by a fire which destroyed their residence in Hiverton, Ill.

YELLOW fever was reported to be increasing at Pensacola, Fla.

A STAND occupied by about 1,000 women and children at a tournament of the Grand Army of the Republic in Havre de Grace, Md., fell with a great crash. Many were badly hurt, and several had to be at once removed to their homes for surgical treatment.

FRANK SHELTON (colored) was hanged at Greensboro, Ala., for wife murder, and Henry Dickerson (also colored) at Plaquemine, La., for the murder of Henry Steele in a drunken row over a game of cards.

A FIRE near Marshall, Texas, destroyed a sawmill and 7,000,000 feet of lumber.

### Washington.

THE sale of the new postal notes (from one cent to \$4.50), payable to bearer—to be had for a fee of three cents—has commenced at the various money order offices throughout the country.

A. B. CARLTON, of the Utah commission, writes to the United States treasury department that the board has excluded some 12,000 polygamists from the polls. At the November election of 1882, many municipal elections since that time, and at the general election in August, 1883, embracing about 800 officers who were elected, the board has excluded all polygamists from eligibility.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GHESLAM has filed his answer to the action for \$100,000 in damages brought against him by the agent of a New Orleans lottery company. The action charged malice and a desire to injure the plaintiff in the issuing of an order to prevent the delivery of letters to said plaintiff. Defendant denies the charges and declares that in preventing the delivery of mails to plaintiff he was doing his duty.

LITTLE CHIEF, a Cheyenne Indian, has sent a unique appeal to the secretary of interior for a new suit of clothes. He says: "I don't care much for grub, but I do like to dress in proper style. I want the best white hat you can purchase in the market."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR returned to Washington from his Western trip in good health and very much unimpaired.

THE agricultural patents issued from the general land office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, numbered 50,000.

### Foreign.

DURING a heavy thunderstorm near Rome, Italy, eleven persons were killed by the fall of a house.

THE British bark G. J. Jones, from Bull River, S. C., for Falmouth, was wrecked off Penzance, and eleven of her crew were drowned.

A HEAVY storm has prevailed on the Mediterranean sea. It was especially severe on the western coast of Italy.

NINETEEN fishermen were lost during a storm off the Nova Scotia coast. They belonged to two schooners which were wrecked. POISON was put into the beer and food of the harvestmen employed by Mr. Leigh, a landlord, of New Ross, Ireland, who had incurred the dislike of the populace owing to his opposition to the land league. Two of the harvestmen died and the others were reported in a precarious condition.

A REPORT of the destruction of Tjiringine, near Java, by a tidal wave and the drowning of 10,000 people there is confirmed.

WILLIAM MAHWOOD, who has been the "public executioner," as he called himself, in England the past twelve years, is dead. It is estimated that he hanged nearly 100 persons, receiving \$50 for every man and \$75 for every woman.

A FIRE totally consumed the Belgian village of Battinocourt, comprising 116 houses.

A LIMA (Peru) dispatch says that an engagement took place at Colen between a body of Montoneros and a Peruvian force under Colonel Duarte. Twenty of the Montoneros were killed and many were wounded.

CHOLERA is declared to be no longer epidemic in Egypt.

A BRONZE statue of Lafayette was unveiled at Le Puy, France, in presence of a great crowd and amid much enthusiasm. The streets were decorated with American and French flags, and triumphal arches were erected across the prominent avenues. United States Minister Morton delivered an address, and also spoke at the banquet in the evening in response to a toast to President Arthur.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, arrived in Paris on a visit.

SEVERAL earthquake shocks have been felt again on the island of Ichia, and also at Düsseldorf, Germany.

The Canina, from New York for Halifax, was wrecked on an island at the mouth of St. Mary's bay, N. F. The vessel soon sank, and the passengers and crew, sixty in number, were saved with difficulty.

FISHING vessels arriving at St. John's report many lives lost in the recent storms, the number of deaths being particularly large among the crews of the French fleet.

TERIBLE distress prevails at Telokbelong Java, resulting from the recent volcanic upheavals. Thirty thousand natives have perished at Rantan, Batavia and Samboing. A famine is completing the havoc in Batavia.

REPORTS from all parts of Russia state that the cattle plague continues its ravages with unabated fury. Over a million cattle have fallen victims of the plague within the past four years in European Russia alone.

HOPES are entertained of a peaceful settlement of the troubles between France and China over the Tonquin question. At the same time France is preparing to send 10,000 men to Tonquin the latter part of this month.

A FISHING vessel capsized off the coast of Labrador, and all hands on board perished. The schooner yacht Explorer also went down near Goderich, Ontario, with her captain and crew of two men, and Albert Crane, son of a Chicagoan, who was on a pleasure trip.

## LATER NEWS.

HONORABLE GREELEY'S FARM at Chappaqua, N. Y., the home of the famous editor, was bought in by his only surviving daughter, at a trustee's sale the other day, for \$10,000. Mr. Greeley paid for the farm \$9,000, and spent more than \$60,000 extra on it in improvements.

An estimated loss of \$150,000 was incurred by the burning of the Elkton tannery at Shrodsburg, Penn.

NEARLY 700 Mormon proselytes arrived in New York the other day on an ocean steamer. In the company there were 250 British, 100 Swiss and German, 284 Scandinavians, and twenty-three returning Mormon missionaries. They will locate in sixteen towns in Utah.

FROSTS have done great damage to the corn crop in the Northwest. Large areas of the crop were either totally destroyed or badly injured.

DICK LIDDELL, one of the notorious James gang of Missouri outlaws, has made a full confession. The story reveals almost every phase of crime, captured trains, plundered banks and highway robberies in plentiful profusion.

THE cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1883, is 6,944,756 bales.

A SUIT to test the constitutionality of the civil rights bill has been brought by a colored man against a restaurant keeper in the United States courts of California.

NEAR Las Vegas, New Mexico, two cowboys became involved in a dispute over a cow belonging to a Mexican, which had strayed into their herd. The cowboys commenced firing at the Mexican, who returned their fire with a shotgun, killing both of them. The Mexican himself died from his wounds shortly afterward.

At the Dakota constitutional convention, held in Sioux Falls, the committee on the boundary reported in favor of a division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel, and admission to the Union under the name of "Dakota," with the State capitol at Yankton.

A GREAT amount of damage has been done to railroads and other property in the Rio Grande valley, Texas, by floods. In one instance, 1,100 sheep were drowned.

A HEAVY gale on Lake Michigan has damaged shipping and property along shore to an amount estimated at \$1,500,000.

OPPOSITION to a new seal known as the "Pilgrim Band," located at Erwin, Ill., and said to be offensively polygamist in habits, culminated in the destruction of their temple by giant powder.

A CROWD of persons collected in Agram, Hungary, and smashed in the windows of a cafe and several houses occupied by Jews. The military were called out and fired on the mob. Several of the rioters were arrested. Collisions have also occurred in the country districts between the peasants and gendarmes, and several of the former have been killed and wounded.

HICKS PACHA, with 5,000 troops, has started from Khartoum along the left bank of the White Nile on a campaign against the False Prophet.

THE official record of the recent championship games played up to the 1st is as follows:

CLUB.

Games lost..... 24 30 33 35 51 44 70 35

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

CLUB.

Games lost..... 58 26 50 32 57 40 37 20

Only a Wee Sick Lad.

In a pottery factory here there is a workman who had one small invalid child at home. He wrought at his trade with exemplary fidelity, being always in the shop with the opening of the day. He managed, how ever, to bear each evening to the bedside of his "wee lad," as he called him, a flower, a bit of ribbon, or a fragment of crimson glass, indeed anything that would lie out on the white counterpane and give a color to the room. He was a quiet, unsentimental man, but never went home at night without something that would make the wan face light up with joy at his return. He never said to a living soul that he loved that boy so much. Still he went on patiently loving him. And by-and-by he moved that whole shop into positively real but unconscious fellowship with him. The workmen made curious little jars and cups upon their wheels, and painted diminutive pictures down their sides before they stuck them in the corners of the kiln at burning time. One brought some fruit in the bulge of his apron, and another engravings in a rude scrap book. Not one of them whistled a word, for this solemn thing was not to be talked about. They put them in the old man's hat, where he found them, so he understood it all about it, and believe it or not, cynics, as you will, but it is a fact, that the whole pottery full of men, of rather coarse fiber by nature, grew quiet as the months drifted, becoming gentle and kind, and some dropped swearing as the weary look on the patient fellow-worker's face told them beyond mistake that the inevitable shadow was drawing nearer. Every day now some one did a piece of work for him, and put it in the sacred plank to dry, so that he could come later and go earlier. So, when the bell tolled, and the little coden came out of the lowly door right around the corner, out of sight, there stood 100 stalwart workmen from the pottery, with their clean clothes on, most of whom gave a half-day's time for the privilege of taking part in the simple procession, and following to its grave that small burden of a child which probably not one had even seen.—Cincinnati News-Journal.

given seats on the platform by the railroad, when a photograph was taken of them. Mr. Villard and family, and the most distinguished Americans. After that a horse that helped to build the road from its inception was brought upon the platform. Then 300 men with heavy arms quickly laid the iron and drove the spikes on the 1,000 feet of uncompleted track, except the last spike. When nearly completed a cannon salute was fired by the detachment of the Fifth infantry present. Mr. Villard handed the sledge to H. C. Davis, now the passenger agent of the Manitoba road, who drove the first spike on the Northern Pacific, when that road was begun in 1870, and had therefore been selected to drive the last. This spike was not a golden one, but was the same as Mr. Davis drove in 1870. When Mr. Davis had finally sent the spike "home" the crowd dispersed, and soon afterward the four Villard trains left for the Pacific.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Boston league nine won every one of the series of fourteen games from the Philadelphia.

UMPIRE FURLONG, of the league staff, has resigned. Of the original appointees only one is left.

As a rule professional players are careless and improvident, yet some have saved their earnings and are comfortably fixed.

Nearly every town in Ohio has the baseball craze, and everywhere stock companies are being formed and inclosed grounds secured.

CINCINNATI people ascribe the ill-success of the powerful Cincinnati club to a multiplicity of managers and inefficient field capturing.

THE Anderson club has been expelled from the Massachusetts Bas-ball association. The championship of the State has been awarded to the Holyoke club.

DURING a game at Philadelphia nine, Ferguson, captain and second baseman of the latter club, put out fifteen players of the twenty-seven.

WARD and Humphries, of the New York league nine, are to enter Harvard and study law. Ward will enter after the present season, and Humphries, who is one of the reserve men, will enter a year from now.

THOMAS, the right fielder of the Columbus club, beat the best single game batting record at Baltimore, making two single and two double hits, and two home runs